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BANNER & WITCOFF
1001 G STREET N W
SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, DC 20001

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, MAIKHANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/750,276

Applicant(s)

PEDRO, JUSTIN E.

Examiner

Maikhanh Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 9-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2 and 9-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the Amendment filed 10/23/2006 to the original application filed 12/29/2000.

Claims 1-2 and 9-16 are presenting for examination. Claims 3-8 have been canceled.

Claim 16 has been added. Claims 1, 9, and 12 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 9, and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Raz**

(US 6,292,827 – filed 06/20/1997).

As to claim 1:

Raz teaches a computer with a display projecting a graphical user interface to a user, the graphical user interface displaying form content and HTML content in a common

window, wherein said form content and said HTML content are displayed in a Java applet execution in a browser (*e.g., operate inside any standard web browser with a Java Virtual Machine. The browser may be customized to fully control the GUI, replacing the standard browser buttons, toolbars, and menus with a more user-friendly multimedia GUI that is suitable for mouse or touchscreen use. Using Java Classes, help functions, sounds, and other multimedia capabilities are added to the interface ... first loading a special HTML page which consists of two frames. The lower frame always displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI, which fully controls the upper frame, which contains the linked HTML page; col. 10, lines 26-67).*

As to claim 9:

Raz teaches a system for displaying forms and HTML content comprising:

- a display (*e.g., the screen*) displaying (*e.g., displays*) a graphical user interface (*e.g., the Java-based navigation GUI panel interface*) having at least one window (*e.g., the screen displays the site in a frame on the upper portion of the screen, with the Java-based navigation GUI panel interface in a frame on the lower portion of the screen*) [col.10, lines 28-35];
- a processor (*e.g., the client*) running a browser program and outputting information to the display (*e.g., the browser may be customized to fully control the GUI... suitable for mouse or touchscreen use*) [see the browser discussion, beginning at col.10, line 27];

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- wherein the processor receives form content from a Java applet and HTML content from the Java applet, combines the form content and the HTML content in a browser program and outputs the combined content to the display (e.g., *integrates the Java Classes ... for display of Rich Text Format and images on-screen ... Upon linking to a WWW site, the screen displays the site in a frame on the upper portion of the screen, with the Java-based navigation GUI panel interface in a frame on the lower portion of the screen. The GUI is designed to provide the essential functions for Web Browsing in an easy to understand manner, with all browser toolbars and menus removed from the screen. This feature is achieved by first loading a special HTML page which consists of two frames. The lower frame always displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI, which fully controls the upper frame, which contains the linked HTML page; col. 10, lines 50-67).*

As to claim 11:

Raz teaches the Java applet includes handling of activation of a back button (e.g., *activating Java-object buttons; col.5, lines 24-33/ JAVA-HTML Classes that enable the use of HTML within Java applets ...Java navigation toolbars; col.6, lines 35-45).*

As to claim 12:

Raz teaches a system for displaying information downloaded from the Internet (*e.g., accessing information through the Internet ... a Web browser ... sites are then viewed in real-time, as they are loaded; col. 10, line 50-col. 11, line 38*) comprising:

- a processor (*e.g., the client*) that receives the information from the internet, the information including HTML content (*e.g., Upon linking to a WWW site, the screen displays the site in a frame on the upper portion of the screen, with the Java-based navigation GUI panel interface in a frame on the lower portion of the screen*), the processor running a browser program (*e.g., web browser*) and a Java applet (*e.g., a Java applet*), the processor rendering a browser window, rendering a Java execution related to the running Java applet, and rendering the HTML (*e.g., The GUI is designed to provide the essential functions for Web Browsing in an easy to understand manner, with all browser toolbars and menus removed from the screen. This feature is achieved by first loading a special HTML page which consists of two frames. The lower frame always displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI, which fully controls the upper frame, which contains the linked HTML page*) [see col. 10, lines 27-67];

wherein the HTML content is rendered inside the Java execution (*e.g., JAVA-HTML classes that enable the use of HTML within Java applets; col. 6, lines 38-45*); and

wherein the Java execution is rendered inside the browser window (*e.g., the browser may be customized to fully control the GUI... The lower frame always displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI, which fully controls the upper frame, which contains the linked HTML page*) [see col. 10, lines 28-67].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 10, and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Raz** in view of **Minard** (U.S. 6,247,020 – filed 12/1997).

As to claim 2:

Minard teaches the use of tabs for permitting access to the form content (*e.g., Content pane includes tabs which control the kind of viewer or editor used in the Content pane ... View tab ... The view tab selects an HTML viewer ... lets the user see the rendered HTML file, as the user would see it in a web browser; col.10, lines 10-59*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Raz with Minard because Minard's teaching would have allowed the user to explore, edit, design, and debug all in one unified window.

As to claim 10:

Raz teaches the Java applet presents the form content in a window (*e.g., displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI, which fully controls the upper frame, which contains the linked HTML page*) [see col. 10, lines 28-67]. Refer to discussion of claim 2 above for the use of tabs.

As to claim 13:

Minard teaches the Java applet generates tabs for the Java execution, wherein the Java execution further comprises: the tabs, wherein each tab hosts a separate form of one of the Java execution and a Java execution from the Internet (*col. 12, lines 15-48 & col. 13, lines 30-48*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Raz with Minard because Minard's teaching would have allowed the user to explore, edit, design, and debug all in one unified window.

As to claim 14:

Raz teaches the processor receives navigation commands from a user and downloads additional HTML content from the Internet (*e.g., see the discussion, beginning at col.9, line 48*).

Raz does not explicitly teach adding a current page to a history stack in the browser.

Minard teaches adding a current page to a history stack in the browser (*e.g., when a new node is set as the main parent node of the Navigation pane, it is added to a history list of visited parent nodes; col.9, lines 8-17 & col. 11, lines 57-67*), hiding the Java execution (*e.g., the Directory context, shown at 530 in FIG. 5C, is where the user obtains a tree view of the file directory of the user's system. The view is optimized for Java projects, by showing only certain kinds of files relevant to Java projects and hiding all the others; col.12, 28-32*), and rendering the additional HTML content (*e.g., the AppBrowser displays a new tabbed page with list showing the Java file or Java package that user chose, plus all its ancestors among the Java class; col.12, lines 34-48*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include the feature from Minard in the system of Raz because it would have provided an improved user interface includes a single Application Browser or “AppBrowser” that is used to perform all the usual development functions.

As to claim 15:

Raz teaches the processor receives navigation commands from a user and executes at least one additional Java applet (*e.g., see the discussion, beginning at col.10, line 50*).

Raz does not explicitly teach adding a current execution to a history stack in the browser adding an additional tab to the Java execution, and rendering a new Java execution related to the at least one additional Java applet under the additional tab.

Minard teaches adding a current execution to a history stack in the browser adding an additional tab to the Java execution, and rendering a Java execution related to the at least one additional Java applet under the additional tab (*e.g., the AppBrowser displays a new tabbed page with list showing the Java file or Java package that user chose, plus all its ancestors among the Java class; col.12, lines 34-48*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include the feature from Minard in the system of Raz because it would have provided an improved user interface includes a single Application Browser or “AppBrowser” that is used to perform all the usual development functions.

As to claim 16:

Raz teaches the processor outputs the HTML content and the form content to be displayed in a Java applet execution related to the Java applet (*col. 10, lines 27-67*).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 10/24/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Applicant argues that *Raz does not teach "HTML content displayed in a Java applet execution in a browser* [Remarks, page 4].

In response, Examiner respectfully submits that Raz's teaching "*operate inside any standard web browser with a Java Virtual Machine. The browser may be customized to fully control the GUI, replacing the standard browser buttons, toolbars, and menus with a more user-friendly multimedia GUI that is suitable for mouse or touchscreen use. Using Java Classes, help functions, sounds, and other multimedia capabilities are added to the interface ... first loading a special HTML page which consists of two frames. The lower frame always displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI, which fully controls the upper frame, which contains the linked HTML page*" (*col.10, lines 26-67*) meets "HTML

content displayed in a Java applet execution in a browser” as broadly claimed by Applicant.

- b. Applicant argues that *Raz does not teach “the processor receiving form content and HTML content from the Java applet* [Remarks, page 5].

In response, Examiner respectfully submits that Raz teaches the processor receiving form content and HTML content from the Java applet (*e.g., integrates the Java Classes ... for display of Rich Text Format and images on-screen... displays a Java applet containing a multimedia GUI...contains the linked HTML page; col. 10, lines 36-67*).

- c. Applicant argues that *Raz does not teach the HTML content being rendered inside the Java execution* [Remarks, page 6].

In response, Examiner respectfully submits that Raz teaches the HTML content is rendered inside the Java execution (*e.g., JAVA-HTML classes that enable the use of HTML within Java applets... Java applets that can completely control a standard HTML session; col. 6, lines 38-45*).

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- d. Applicant argues that *Minard does not teach the display of HTML content in a Java execution* [Remarks, page 6].

In response, Examiner respectfully submits that Raz is used to teach “*the display of HTML content in a Java execution*” as addressed above.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Moshfeghi US Pat. No. 6,476,833 Issued: Nov. 5, 2002
- Bahrs et al. US Pat. No. 6,779,155 Issued: Aug. 17, 2004
- Szabo US Pat. No. 6,868,525 Issued: Mar. 15, 2005
- Lok et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0182469 A1 Pub. Date: Sep. 25, 2003
- Wexelblat et al., “*Footprints: History-Rich Tools for Information Foraging*”, ACM, May 1999, pp. 270-277.
- Ninar et al., “*Visualizing the Crowds at a Web Site*”, ACM, May 1999, pp. 186-187.
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, “*Using HTML to Display and Save Wizard Summary Information*”, UK, Sep. 2000, pp. 1-2.
- A. Wexelblat, “*History-Based Tools for Navigation*”, IEEE, Jan. 1999, pp. 1-12.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact information

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maikhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached at (571) 272-4136.
- The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for patents
P O Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Maikhanh Nguyen
AU 2176

William L. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER